

LOCAL AND GENERAL

PANAMA CANAL

UPWARD LOOKER—*Gleaner*, 30: Sept 2
Lyons, 12; *St. Petersburg*, 12; *Dan*
danus, 10; *Natal*, 10; *Glen*, 10; *York*,
chire, 10; *Gleaner*, 10; *Kaisow*, 10; *Mog*,
 10; *Amelau*, 10; *Monmouth*, 10; *Ocean*,
 23.

HOMEWARD BOUND—*Esperia*, 9: *Glen*
Lyons, 12; *Ajaz*, 10; *Bentoi*, 10; *Dun*,
chire, 10; *Diomed*, 10; *Ljennan*, 10; *Hankow*
Prussien, 23.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd S. S. Co.'s
 steamship *Neckar*, with the GERMAN
 MAIL of the 2nd Sept., left *Sing*,
 port on Monday, the 29th Sept., at
 10 o'clock, and may be expected here on
 or about Saturday, the 4th October.

The French mail of Sept. 6, left Singapore on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, at 7 p.m. and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, 7th Oct. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on July 31.

The Canadian Pacific s. s. *Parthia*, from Vancouver, &c., left Nagasaki for

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s. s. *City of Rio de Janeiro* left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama on the 23rd Sept.

The E. & A. Co.'s s. s. *Guthrie* left Port Darwin on the 22nd Sept., and is now overdue.

The D. D. R. s. s. *Aglais* left Singapore on the 29th Sept., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 6th Oct.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamship *Airlie* left Port Darwin for this port on the 2nd Oct., and may be expected here on or about the 12th Oct.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. *Thibet* left Bombay for this port on Sept. 24th, at 8 a.m.

We are requested to state that a special car from and to the Peak will be run to-morrow night, for the convenience of theatre-goers.

Messrs Russell & Co. inform us that the
E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Airke* left
Port Darwin for this port yesterday, and
may be expected to arrive on or about 12th
inst.

THE E. & A. Co.'s steamer *Guthrie*, which left Port Darwin on the 22nd ult. and was expected here yesterday, is supposed to have been delayed by her endeavours to keep clear of the Bolinao typhoon.

Miss Gracie Plaisted's Company, and, as was to be expected from the fact that it was the fourth performance of the piece, the audience was not very large. 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' will be performed to-morrow evening, when there will not

THE Hongkong Polo Club announces a Gymkhana Meeting to take place under its auspices on Saturday, 20th November. Particulars will be found in our adver-

close on 15th Nov., excepting the Cigar Race and Polo Ball Race, for which post entries will be allowed.

THE three pirates who were arrested yesterday on an extradition warrant were brought

before Mr Wodehouse in the Police Court to-day. Inspector Corcoran said the Chinese authorities had applied for the rendition of the men, but nothing further had been heard from them. One of the principal witnesses, a man who had been shot

in the knee by the pirates, was unable to attend, being apparently in a dying state. He refused to go to the Civil Hospital to be treated for his wound, but went to the Tung Wah Hospital, where he still remains. The case was remanded.

THE Russian war ships which are to convey the Russian Grand Ducal party on their Eastern tour, are chiefly vessels whose names are familiar on the China and Pacific Stations. There is the *Wladimir Monomach*, Capt. Doubasoff, the *Minin*, Capt. Birillof, and the *Vitiaz*, Capt. Bauer. The new

A TELEGRAM from H. H. the Sultan of Johore says that he is suffering from inflammation of the lungs. The Sultan is at Frankfurt and will not at present return to Singapore.

Malaysia, for the Sultan's health has fortunately improved, and Her Highness has telegraphed that the Sultan need not hurry back on her account. The Sultan will probably proceed to England after a little to discuss the railway question, and before he returns he hopes to adjust a disputed boundary between the two States.

VEGETARIANS may be interested to know, remarks the *Englishman*, that the Australian Colonists are the largest consumers of meat in the world, the average being

270lbs. per annum for each adult. The average consumption in the United States is 120lbs., and in the United Kingdom 105lbs., and among all the continental nations the average is lower still. There is said to be a moral in all this for the Australian meat eater. It has been held

that animal food in excess is not a stimulator of the intelligence nor a sharpener of the finer faculties. Social observers are given to pointing out that the population of the Australian colonies is already assuming a larrikin type—beefy, and given to violence of language and behaviour, and with no redeeming virtues. It is also said

that the colonies are developing a type addicted to sport and horse racing, and incapable of taking any sustained interest in art, or literature, or public affairs. Prophetic hints are given of a future Australia peopled by excitable dyspeptics with characteristics tempered by a love of outdoor sports. All this will be due to an over-indulgence in meat diet.

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The leading article in the *Lat Pao* of 16th Sept. urges the Chinese residents in foreign countries and ports to return to their native land as soon as possible. The action of the Governments of the United States of America and of the Australian Colonies is held up as an example of unjust treatment towards the Chinese in those places, and the exonerated taxation in Siam, the Philippine Islands, Java and Sumatra is also condemned. In face of such injustice, the Editor hopes that his fellow-countrymen will see their way to making up their minds to go home.—*Singapore Free Press*.

TRADE DIVERTED FROM THE PORT OF LONDON.—The establishment some months ago of a direct line of steamers between Hamburg and Calcutta, following on the dockers' strike last autumn, appears like a (the Times says) to injure the trade of the Port of London. Within the past few days two steamers of the new line, which is mainly supported by British capital, have arrived in Hamburg with full general cargoes of Indian produce, which have been discharged there. Each vessel contained a few hundred tons of rice, &c., for London, which was shipped on board the small Hamburg trader *Olivia*, arriving in the Thames on Aug. 26. Before the formation of the direct line, steamers containing general cargoes of several thousand tons for the Continent were consigned to London, and the goods transhipped to Hamburg. Other boats are being built for the firm, which is now an assured success, owing to the cost of working, &c., at Hamburg being less than at the Port of London.

PLANTING IN PERAK.—The Superintendent of Government Plantations in Perak has just sent in an official report on planting in that State, which admits that the outlay there, under that head, has brought no adequate return. That coffee and tea most with favourable climatic conditions in Perak has been proved in these plantations, but when it came to manuring the soil for further experimenting, the question of expense led to the idea being dropped. At Cincio, good useful tea has been made, but at present growing that article in Perak cannot be said to be remunerative. The tea both on this estate and on the Hermitage has been leased to a Chinaman who carries on the cultivation on the mostly labour system, but the experiment does not yet command success, owing to money going out with none coming in. Now that tea and coffee growing has been demonstrated to take kindly to the soil and climate, the Government is bent on these plantations is confined to upkeep and despatching the crops. The Superintendent takes a more hopeful view of another Government venture—oil nutting—and looks forward to successful crossing of the native breed with Alderney cattle. The Superintendent has also done his best to encourage pepper growing among the Malay cultivators. He maintains extensive nurseries for the purpose, and is in favour of advancing money for buying pepper plants to the poorer class of cultivators. However promising this idea may look, the *agribusiness* of the present falls behind when an estate owner gets short-handed, and becomes a taxpayer. The Superintendent denies the correctness of the opinion that long contracts tend to impair the coolie's health, and stands out that sound and well fed labourers are not little affected by the terms of their agreements. He advises intending planters to visit India and hear their agents manage matters. In his judgment, plan is starting on these lines should cultivate oil nutting and Arabian coffee, and he holds that the Arabian variety will succeed even on low land. But everything depends upon the labour supply, and until that is put on a firm foundation, it is useless to sound for the planting advantages of Perak. That State may possess all the conditions for growing produce, but with labour uncertain and dear, other colon with better prospects will run Perak land, and distance it in the race.—*Strait Times*.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN RUSSIA.—The termination of the grand manoeuvres at Tcherkovitz, near Narva, on Aug. 22, when the western, or invading, army was routed in a severe engagement by the defenders, was rendered notable by the fact that the Emperor William himself took part in the operations, riding at the head of the Viborg Regiment, of which he is honorary colonel. A singular incident (the St. Petersburg *correspondent of the Standard* says) occurred on the last day of the manoeuvres. The invaders, having in their turn to act on the defensive, concentrated in a strong position. Several brilliant cavalry charges, in one of which the Red Hussars, the Czar's elite regiment, took part, were made by the invaders during the early part of the attack. When the defenders had arrived within striking distance their cavalry repeatedly advanced to the attack, but were met by deadly volleys from the infantry in front and around the village. Nor occurred the most dramatic event of the day. The German Emperor, as at the head of his Viborg Regiment of Infantry, and being himself opposed by a regiment of hussars and two batteries of horse artillery, conceived the idea of thrusting his way into the enemy's position through this formidable force. Although the attack was delivered unexpectedly with the greatest dash, this heroic hope met with disaster, by command of the Czar was immediately ordered to his suite. The extraordinary daring of the exploit and its sinister termination produced in every one present the most profound sensation. Both from a military point of view, and in the revelation it afforded of the character of the man, this unexpected incident formed the topic of general conversation during the evening. A few hours afterwards (the correspondent adds) I saw the imperial party in the garden at the station of Minkovitz. The Emperor, seated restlessly up and down, only once uttering a few words in French to one of the ladies. The Czar and Czarina, the Grand Duke Nicholas and Michael, and others spoke frequently among themselves, and gradually noticed a group of jokers, some of the thousand who were appointed to accompany this day on the high north at Garmort. The German Emperor neither joined in the conversation nor did any of these present address him. Was he brooding over the misfortune of his capture?

"It is only good to be noble," said an American mamma. That opinion seems to have been shared by one of the lady's ingenious countrymen, who answered an advertisement that lately appeared in the *Pigro*, announcing that M. —, of Rue —, Paris, was prepared to procure titles of nobility and foreign decorations for those who are desirous of them. By return of post came the following reply in French: "Monsieur,—I have the honour of replying to your question. Here are the conditions for titles of nobility: Count, 30,000 fr.; Viscount, 25,000 fr.; Baron, 15,000 fr. These are Spanish titles delivered by the Queen. As for decorations, these are they: The Christ of Portugal, 5,000 fr. (Chevalier); the ribbon in red; and Commander of the Christ, 8,000 fr. Decoration of Isabella the Catholic, Chevalier (yellow and white rosette), 3,500 fr.; Commander of Isabella, 6,000 fr.; Decoration of Charles the Third of Spain, 4,000 fr.; Commendador, 7,000 fr. In Cruz Roja (red, black, and white rosette), decoration for men and women for aid to the wounded on land or sea, 1,500 fr. Lusignan (white and blue rosette) Chevalier, 1,200 fr.; Officer, 2,000 fr.; Commander, 3,000 fr. Brevet of purveyor to the Court of Spain, 3,000 fr. About five or six months are necessary to obtain these distinctions except as concerns the two last, La Cruz Roja and Lusignan, which I can get in one month. I must be given the full name and age. As payment, it is necessary to send me half the amount on making application, and the other half when I deliver the title. For this last transaction it is enough that you do not send me half the money it is useless for me to trouble myself, because I must send this sum first to Spain."—*Oberland Mail*.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. There were present: Hon. S. Brown, President; Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Registrar General; Mr. N. J. Ede, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Mr. Wong Shing, Dr. Cantlie and Dr. Ho Kai.

A CONTRAVENTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE.

There was laid on the table a copy of a letter from the Sanitary Superintendent addressed to Messrs Butterfield and Swire, calling attention to the fact that their now dwelling at Mount Parker Gap had been occupied in contravention of section 74 of the Public Health Ordinance, and asking if they had any reasons to offer for having contravened the law. A reply from Messrs Butterfield and Swire was also laid on the table. They expressed regret that the buildings had been occupied in contravention of the Public Health Ordinance, and stated that they were under the impression that when they applied for the inspection of the drains the dwellings were passed at the same time. They added that the houses would be open for inspection at any time the Board might think fit to appoint.

In a note attached to the correspondence the Sanitary Superintendent recommended that, apart from any step which might be decided on, the inspection suggested by Messrs Butterfield and Swire might be made, and that if the Surveyor found the buildings to be in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance, the certificate required should be granted.

The Sanitary Superintendent stated that the inspection had been made and a certificate granted.

DEFECTIVE DRAINS.
Further particulars asked for at last meeting were submitted by the Sanitary Surveyor with respect to defective drains in Shelley Street, Lyndhurst Terrace and Queen's Road East.

Mr. Ede proposed that the owners be called upon to put the drains in a sanitary condition.—*Agreed*.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Sanitary Superintendent, in compliance with a request made at a previous meeting, submitted a short report on the scope of the by-laws regarding the removal of persons suffering from infectious diseases and the disinfection of infected premises. The report stated that the Board's officers have powers under the by-laws to order the removal of persons suffering from infectious diseases, these powers extending to vessels in the harbour. The disinfection of infected premises could only be done with the assent of the owner of the premises.

Mr. Ede said it was somewhat odd that there was no power to compel steps to be taken for the disinfection of infected premises.

Mr. Francis said it seemed that there were no compulsory by-laws dealing with these matters either ashore or afloat.

Further consideration of the report was deferred.

DRAINAGE OF THE PAPER FACTORY AT ABERDEEN.

Plans of the drainage of the new paper mills at Aberdeen were submitted for approval, with the recommendation of the Sanitary Surveyor that they be passed.

Objection was taken to the outfall as being likely to cause a nuisance, a do detrimental to the health of the Chinese population of the place.

Mr. Francis said it might be a question whether this factory would not make excessive demands on the water supply of the place.

The President said he thought there need be no fear about the rights of the public being preserved.

Mr. Cooper, whose opinion was asked, said he did not think the water was discharged from the drain would be of such a nature as to cause a nuisance.

After further discussion it was resolved to reject the plans as unsuitable and to ask the owners that the Sanitary Surveyor be allowed to suggest an improved outfall.

THE BAKERIES OF HONGKONG.

The following report by the Sanitary Superintendent on the condition of the bakeries of the Colony was laid on the table:—

The following remarks refer to all bakeries producing bread for the use of the non-Chinese section of the community at present known.

No. 1, situated at Jardine's Bazaar. In a fairly clean condition. Arrangement of fittings somewhat unsatisfactory. The drainage seems to be defective. Bread is sold at 5 cents per lb.

No. 2, Wanchai Bakery, Wanchai Road. In a clean condition. Arrangement of fittings good. Drainage seems fair. Price of bread unknown.

No. 3, situated at 65 Wanchai Road. In a clean condition. Arrangement of fittings satisfactory. Drainage evidently defective. Price of bread 4 cents per lb.

No. 4, situated at No. 9 Tai Wo Street. In a clean condition; arrangement of fittings fairly satisfactory. Drainage evidently defective. Price of bread 4 cents per lb.

No. 5, situated at 67 Queen's Road East. In a clean condition. Drainage appears defective. Price of bread unknown.

No. 6, 100 and 101 Hollywood Road, Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 42 Upper Lascar Row. All on the ground floor of ordinary Chinese tenements, and without considerable alterations unsuitable for bakeries. They are all comparatively small businesses. Although not pronounced filthy, none of them is in the clean condition in which food-preparing establishments should be kept. The drainage of all of them appears to be very defective. The persons employed in these bakeries appear to make their dwellings. The bread is sold at 4 cents per lb.

In addition to these bakeries, every eating-house is a kind of bakery for the supply of bread to the Chinese community and may I think be fairly viewed as public bakeries. The foregoing remarks are general, and it is not deemed necessary to deal with details until the proposed by-laws are being framed. The Imperial Act of 1863 for the regulation of bakeries indicates the nature of the by-laws which are required to ensure that what is known as 'the staff of life' is prepared in such a manner as to make it highly improbable that it will at times be (not to use a stronger term) the originator of indifferent health.

Attached to this report was a minute by Mr. Francis, stating that the report was in his opinion very unsatisfactory as it gave no details of the defects referred to and conveyed no information which would enable the Board to frame by-laws for the regulation of bakeries. It was useless to report that there were defects without stating what the defects were.

The President quite agreed that it was necessary to get fuller details, but he was not prepared to make a preliminary report, and if a committee were appointed to inquire into the subject he had no doubt they would get every possible assistance from the Sanitary Superintendent.

The Sanitary Superintendent said he was in possession of details regarding the condition of the baker as referred to, but he did not think they would be of much value to the Board in framing by-laws. The defects were such as making sleeping-places of the bakeries, having a dry closet in close proximity to the place where the bread is made &c.

Mr. Ede said he thought the Sanitary Superintendent should be asked to furnish the Board with these details.

Mr. Francis said he might also suggest how the defects could be met by by-laws.

Mr. Francis, Dr. Cantlie and Dr. Ho Kai were appointed a committee to enquire into and report to the Board on the condition of the bakeries and to submit by-laws for the regulation of these places.

WAS IT TYPHUS?
In the mortality returns submitted two deaths from typhus fever were reported.

The Sanitary Superintendent said he had made inquiries in connection with these two cases. He found that there had been no other cases of typhus in the houses where the deaths occurred, nor so far as he knew, in the neighbourhood of either house. Both cases had been attended by Chinese medical practitioners from whom he had ascertained that the disease was what was known among the Chinese as 'spotter fever,' an old name for typhus.

Dr. Ho Kai said the name given did not necessarily imply that the disease was typhus. As a matter of fact Chinese practitioners did not know typhus.

Mr. Mitchell Innes said on inquiry the return might perhaps be amended.

The Sanitary Superintendent said one of the practitioners in question had told him that the disease was accompanied by spots while in the other case there were no spots observed.

Mr. Mitchell Innes said it appeared that in one case it was called spotted fever because no spots were observable.

The Sanitary Superintendent said both practitioners had undertaken to tell him when any case of a similar kind occurred so that it might be ascertained what the disease actually was which they called spotted fever.

THE PLANS OF THE NEW SLAUGHTERHOUSE.
These plans were laid on the table and were the means of giving rise to a discussion of a very comprehensive kind.

Mr. Francis wished to know whether any coercion was being used to get the Chinese to send their cattle to the public depot when they might prefer to send them to private depots.

The President said he was certainly not aware of anything of the kind.

Mr. Francis said coercion must have been used at one time or another, because Mr. Ladd showed in several reports that according to his conception of the law all cattle were bound to be sent to the public depot, and as a matter of fact he (Mr. Francis) did not see how Mr. Ladd could get his work accomplished otherwise. At the same time it was purely a matter of choice whether the cattle should be sent to the public depot or to private depots.

Mr. Ede thought the question a very important one and that it ought to be inquired into.

Mr. Francis then pointed out that the Government had made no communication to the Board with reference to the new slaughterhouse and depot. He thought they ought to have something before them showing what the Government proposed to do.

The President said there had been communications on the subject previously.

The Sanitary Superintendent was asked to circulate the correspondence on the subject, consideration of the plans being meantime deferred.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE.
The Board then proceeded to consider the draft bill for the amendment of the Public Health Ordinance. Several amendments on the draft were approved, as was also an additional clause with the object of enabling the Board from time to time to delegate its executive functions or any of them to its Sanitary Superintendent and to revoke the same at pleasure.

The Board then adjourned till this day fortnight.

CRICKET.

The opening match of the Season was commenced this afternoon—First Twelve v. All Comers—the following being the teams:—

First XII.
T. S. Smith, (Capt.); Dr. Atkinson; R. M. Blair, R.E.; G. G. Boyle, R.A.; A. J. Campbell, (Wicket-keeper); S. Coxon, J. A. Lawson; E. W. Maitland; F. Maitland; Capt. Ramsey, R.N.; A. K. Travers; E. C. Young, R.E.

All Comers.
Hon. H. E. Wedgwood, C.M.G. (Capt.); Capt. Feilding, R.N.; R. Fraser Smith; Captain Digby Barker; Gen. Lamont; Frank Lamont; E. S. Ezekiel; G. E. Taverer; F. L. Taverer; Captain J. Gordon, R.A.; E. W. Cross; H. F. Reany; (Wicket-keeper); A. H. Low, R.A.; Dr. W. M. Craig, R.N.; W. V. Anderson; Alfred G. Wise; Walter Judd; Captain G. Macdonald, R.E.; Capt. C. F. Reynolds, R.A.; W. Taylor; W. Newton; E. L. Hunter; R. R. Jukes; L. Hallward; W. H. Young; W. L. Lee; U. S. Woodcock; J. Hastings; Major Barker, R.E.

Most of the thirty-one All Comers having turned up, they went first to the wickets, and great havoc was played amongst them before very long. They however, succeeded in putting together 108 before the slaughter ceased, of which score Frank Lamont contributed 25, and Newton 14. The First Twelve then went in, and scored 88 runs before gunfire with the loss of two wickets. Dr. Atkinson made 20 before he retired, while A. J. Campbell (not out) had put together 30, and E. W. Maitland (not out) 33.

The match will be resumed at eleven o'clock to-morrow.

GEORGE AMELIA. I have a question. Amelia—Pop it, George.

Anything which is not flattery seems injustice to a woman.—*Quid.*

No man ever had to be far seeing to see temptation.—*Atkinson Glob.*

SWEETNESS AND LIGHT.—An underweight pound of sugar.

EXCESSIVE PROPHECY is what's ruining the prophesying business.—*The St. James's*.

Even as a razor so does it sharpen a man to be stripped.—*Terre Haute Express.*

Noah would have failed as a railroad man. He even built an ark to keep stock from being watered.

HAIRSTONES intended for publication are usually as big as a house.—*South Side Observer.*

"Smithers wants to be President," "Not Smithers isn't straight enough for a ruler."—*N. Y. Herald.*

PLENTY OF SLEEP is conducive to beauty. Even a garment looks worn when it loses its nap.—*Birmingham Republic.*

The German authorities will no doubt establish a telephone station at Helsingfors.

It is said that the onion is a great cure for insomnia—provided you sleep alone.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The man with the most 'horse sense' is the one who lets his horse race severely alone.—*Lancaster American.*

We never know the full value of anything until we have lost it. This applies especially to language snatched in a railroad wreck.—*Id.*

The unwhippiest man of the day is the one who goes off on a vacation and returns to find that his friends do not know that he has been away.—*Chicago Post.*

LEXA.—I had a dreadfully dull time with Mr. Sillyman last evening. Emma—Did you have to do all the talking? No, I had to listen to him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The reason some men can't make both ends meet is because they are too busily engaged in making one end.—*Kinderhook Rough Not.*

JAZZ.—Flatters looks like a freak. I wonder why he dresses so terribly loud. Al—Well, the poor fellow is terribly deaf and I suppose he doesn't realize it.—*Id.*

DEBBIE.—In my opinion, a man who writes an illegible hand does it because he is afraid of his wife. A woman who writes a legible hand does it because she is afraid of her husband.—*Id.*

BALLOON AND PARACHUTE EXHIBITION AT SHANGHAI.

The N. C. Daily News of 29th ult. gives the following account of a balloon and parachute performance by Miss Van Tassel. It is not only one of the promises of a programme of an open air entertainment is more fully and satisfactorily carried out, than that of the exhibition, so novel to Shanghai, given at the great Chinese Garden near the Point on Saturday afternoon. It was announced that the inflation of the balloon for the balloon would begin at four, and long before that the delightful road to the Point, shaded all the way by well-grown trees, was crowded by pedestrians and carriages of all kinds from junks to barouches and pairs; while an interminable succession of steam launches, prominent among them being the *Outfit* with a select party of eight, were crowded on the muddy Whangpoo, and made life, as they passed along at full speed, a burden to the much-to-be-sailed 'outers. It is an inevitable grief to the one who gets their precarious livelihood by going up and down in balloons and parachutes, that the most perfect of their performance can be most easily seen *en masse*; but fully as this fact was taken advantage of on Saturday, there was still a large gathering in the gardens. On a piece of lawn near the river a semicircular bamboo fence, some 40 feet high and 150 feet in length, had been erected to keep the spectators out of the way of the balloon, which was suspended over a specially dug furnace, from which the necessary hot air was supplied. Round this space, on the grass, were arranged the seats for the spectators, and they were well filled, while a still larger crowd stood behind the bamboo fence. The balloon, which was a light blue and white, had been inflated by four men, and was now being lowered by a rope, which was being pulled by a team of men.

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advised him, if he wished to give himself up to do so to the Police. The ever-vigilant Jones was hardly having deposed Popow's footstep, and arrested him on a criminal charge and took him to the Central Police Station. He appears to have received \$20 from one person, \$15 from another, and some stores from a Chinese firm, as the result of his efforts to fleece the community. He, however, paid his band up to Friday night.

REMINISCENCES OF A FAMOUS RESTAURANT.

The last Bignon has abdicated and has handed over his kingdom to a Burundotto of the kitchen. Unlike his father, who retired some years ago after serving Paris with very mediocre *roquets*, the young Bignon had an enthusiastic love for a cullis cooked to a turn, of finely-made sauces, and of beef braised with happy deliberation. He is rich; he possesses houses in Paris, and estates which are not in the air. How many men have turned the corner of the Champs d'Antin and the Boulevard des Capucines, without giving a glance to the modest shop and never dreaming that the owner who was destined to enter into a restaurant would, after a number of years, be able to retire from it with \$200,000 or 10,000,000 a year! Bignon rented this shop, decorated with a sumptuousness which in bad taste left nothing to be desired; placed twenty tables on the ground floor, arranged half a dozen private rooms upstairs, and called the place the *Grand Foy*. Every man of title or wealth in Europe went to the *Grand Foy*. There, too, one after the other, came all the men who were destined to rise beyond the ranks.

Bignon knew his customers and took care to show them the greatest respect. He was not a man to overlook his pretty gift of rapacity. It was a surprise to find him in the bill of fare in April. 'You really have got me down,' he asked. 'Yes, give me one.' The gentleman from the provinces ate his meal; but when the bill came he nearly jumped out of his chair. 'What does this mean?' he asked. 'Thirty francs for a meal?' 'That is the price. Let me see the landlord.' Bignon came. 'You actually charge thirty francs for a meal?' said the breathless customer. 'Sir,' replied Bignon, 'if you can procure me three or four at the same price I will buy them on the spot.'

Something very similar happened with Prince Nariachkin. 'Twelve francs for a peach, Mr. Bignon? They must be very rare.' 'It is not the peaches but the Nariachkins who are rare, Prince.'

I once expatiated with him upon the charge for a herring. 'Two shillings for a herring, Mr. Bignon? That seems very stiff.' 'But my prices are fixed in your interest,' was the reply. 'But the barrier which I set up between my customers and the vulgar herd. Why do you come here? To be at home, to avoid trouble and compromising people. If I lowered my prices the place would be invaded and you would all clear out.'

One day a customer called. Bignon told him, 'This sauce is delicate.' 'Taste it, and you will see.' 'Ah, I see,' exclaimed Bignon, 'you did not dine here last night?' 'No.' 'Just what I thought. You have ruined your palate in another restaurant.'

One day another *habitué* said to Bignon, 'There is an extraordinary mistake in my bill. I have kept the bill for my lunch last Monday. I have it in fifteen and six. Now, just for the fun of the thing I have had exactly the same lunch to-day; but the bill comes to 17s. 10d.' 'I will go and inquire how the mistake has arisen,' said Bignon, who, with the bill in his hand, went to the pay book, which was cleverly looked after by his wife. After a few whispered words he returned. 'You are quite right, sir. The mistake was in Monday's bill; but I make no claim upon you.'

Among those who paid dearly for the satisfaction of being able to say, 'I dined at Bignon's,' some did it with little reason. A young journalist, who has since made his fortune, one day ordered strawberries when they were at their dearest. 'Of course I knew they would charge me 10 francs for them,' he said; 'but what a subtle satisfaction there is in seeing a *Maître d'hôtel* at the counter, who is worth 10 francs, carefully selecting strawberries for a man who has hardly 10 francs in his pocket!'

When Bignon removed the *Café Roy* to the Avenue de l'Opéra a portion only of his customers went with him. One does not so easily break with one's habits, and the Parisian has a horror of removal. No doubt you may still see a young Russian prince and a sprinkling of English and Americans at the new establishment, but there is a distinct *St. James's* flavour. The tone of the place is not the same. *St. James's* *Globe*, translated from Paris edition of N. Y. Herald.

ERROR: marriage a woman is interested in everything he says; after marriage she is interested in things he does.—*Atkinson Glob.*

REVENUE'S COMPLAINT.—Colbridge—My doctor's bill was something enormous. Brown—So you didn't have your pains for nothing.

JENCKE.—Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar? Witness—Never, your honor; but I can tell you what I strongly suspected he'd been at.—*Washington Leader.*

MIXED CHRONOLOGY.—Jimmy—How old are you now, Tommy? Tommy—11 months; on the railroad I always under twelve, but when dad hired our fat I was fifteen.—*Puck.*

It makes us comfortable when we try a thing and fail. To hear that plans

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history and literature, has now reached its eighteenth volume. The Review discusses those topics which are of general interest to the minds of students of the Far East, and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and Queries, and papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new department has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive Notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives a special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Dr. Chalmers, Esq., Brotherton, and Hirth, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watt, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamieson, Baber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Gilles, Hiron, and Taylor—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at £5.00 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

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OWNERS OF THE PRESS.
All our learned associates should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising journal. "The China Review" has an excellent table of contents. "The China Review" is a valuable source of information to all those who are interested in the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers. "Celestial Empire."

This number contains several articles of interest and value. "North-China Herald." The "China Review" for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative notice of "The Living Chinese" of Mr. H. H. Balfour, and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting. "North-China Daily News."

A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize. "Overland Routes." The November-December number of the "China Review" contains a very interesting, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. E. H. Parkes' "Short Journal in Szechuan," are continued, and a goodly instalment of those travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Formosa and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number. "H.K. Daily Press."

Trimmer's Oriental Record contains the following notices of the China Review: "The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs' service, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the East, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance."

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